The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. TOAN, Business Manager.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the General News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Commercial Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no case will the paper be sent after the time paid for has expired.

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FIRST EDITION.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE

Story of a Passenger on the City of Washington.

Criminal Carelessness or Inefficiency in Navigating the Steamer — Heroic Promptitude of Two Men in Responding to Distress Signals.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A five column statement of a City of Washington passenger charges that the loss of the steamer was due to the criminal carelessness of the officers and crew, and that all just fancy escaped being engulfed. An ocean captain, a passenger, frequently warned the officers that she was running too far northward, and advised running a hundred miles further south, but the advice was disregarded, though the second officer coincided in it. No sight was taken for several days, notwithstanding the vessel was going through a heavy fog at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots an hour. Had she struck at night she would have gone down, or had she gone to the right or left two hours sooner she would have struck either Green Island of the reefs, and fearful loss of life ensued. The saloon passengers were mostly chatting or playing cards, when, at half past one P. M. Saturday, she went full speed on Gull Rock stone. She gave two slight bumps and a tremendous tremor ran through her. No one had the smallest idea where the ship was. After a lapse of half an hour of terrible confusion, the cannon firing, fog horn sounding and women and children shrieking, a sailor cried, "I hear a human voice." A death like silence followed, and soon two brave men, Corneline Swanburg and William Ray, pushed their boat out from the shore in a small boat, climbed up the side of the ship. The latter said he had come from a sick bed. The work of disembarking immediately commenced, their guidance, with three open row boats. The second officer stating that he could not decide what would be his ruling when the question came up. To use his own words, "If I should mean that the money would be turned into the Treasury at the expiration of two years, but that it could be returned in behalf of the Exhibition is not yet settled. I did not wish to express an opinion, but it came out before I knew it, and I should be covered back into the Treasury under the limitation clause, it could be drawn out through the Court of Claims, if action be taken within six years." The members who are anxious to keep the funds available, and the Secretary of the Navy, claim that the back pay is an indefinite appropriation, and that they are not affected by any time limit. Senator Chandler, however, does not coincide in this opinion, and thinks, upon a casual view of the question, that if the money is not paid out during the present session, it will be covered back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The House conferees were not disposed to yield to time and not amount. The books of the Treasury now show that the House conferees were dropped by the people at the last election drew their back pay, up to the last cent, manifully, before they left the city. The Senate conferees did not feel to see how the people propose to reward their patriotic services, and they adhered in every direction. The locomotive of the freight train was badly damaged, but as far as I could learn no employees or passengers were injured.

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An incendiary fire at Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, on Tuesday, destroyed the store and goods of Hunt & Yager, valued at $10,000.

THE CHOLERA.

The Number of Deaths Reported Yesterday.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 10.—Eleven interments in the city to-day, three of which were from cholera. Weather clear and warm. Seven deaths in Chattanooga to-day, all colored people. Not a case of cholera now among the whites.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Only one death from cholera was reported at the Board of Health to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Five deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lakes south and west winds, lower temperature and generally clearing weather.

For the Southern States northwesterly winds and generally clear weather, but with local rains on the south Atlantic coast. For New England clearly and cool weather, clearing away by evening. For the Ohio valley and the Upper Lakes northerly winds, varying to the northwest and clear weather. For the Northwest and Missouri valley falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly winds and occasional local storms.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 10, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	75	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	72	N.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	66	N. E.	Fair.
Galveston, Texas.	80	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	68	N.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	62	N. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	70	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	72	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	78	S.	Fair.
Mobile.	82	W.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	74	W.	Fair.
New Orleans.	82	S.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	60	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	68	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	80	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	72	N. E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	59		
Vicksburg, Miss.	82		Thr'g Storms
Cleveland, O.	68	S. W.	Fair.
Montgomery.	80	S.	Fair.
Fort Gibson.	72	S. E.	Clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1873.

YOUNG WALWORTH'S TRIAL.

When Walworth donned the prison uniform at sing sing yesterday, he remarked, "I have gained seven pounds in clothes since I came here. I feel like engaging in a base ball match. An officer in the room says God has the other day that the only difference between the suit and a West Point uniform is that in one the stripes are round and the other flat. I may feel to see how the people propose to reward their patriotic services, and they adhered in every direction. The locomotive of the freight train was badly damaged, but as far as I could learn no employees or passengers were injured.

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An incendiary fire at Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, on Tuesday, destroyed the store and goods of Hunt & Yager, valued at $10,000.

CASUALTIES.

The Capital Prize in the Library Drawings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The twenty thousand dollar prize in the Library Lottery was won by five gents in Lebanon, Ky. Their names are not known. The one hundred thousand dollar prize was won by a German named Conrad Hoffman, of Louisville. Three fourths by Henry Rouse, liquor dealer on a small scale in this city, and the other one-fourth by F. J. Birchard, a blacksmith, and Christopher Spiles, blacksmith. Rouse is a very quiet, retiring, upright man. Birchard and Spiles are hard working, generally, showing that the prize came to good and deserving men.

Iowa Farms Devastated by a Storm.

IOWA CITY, July 10.—A wind and rain storm here yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, was accompanied by hail which devastated crops, orchards and farms, over a limited area. Fortunately the storm would have done. But four farms, those of Hinman, Hodges, Crawford and Shepherd, suffered severely. The storm was remarkable for the completeness of its destructive effects and the narrowness of its range.

Practical Sort of Strong-minded Woman.

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YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 10, 1873.

Mrs. Gray, whose husband has been intoxicated, this evening went to the saloon where he was, armed with a revolver, smashed the windows, broke bottles, spilled the whisky generally and threatened to shoot the proprietor if he interfered. She then gave herself up.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday paid to the Board of the Public Works of Washington City $500,000, one half of the appropriation made by the last Congress for continuing improvements around the public grounds.

The United States steamer Talapoosa left Portsmouth Wednesday evening for New York with the Equinimaux survivors from the Polaris on board. Hall's remains were accompanied them.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Officers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, held to-day, John C. Booth and John S. Kennedy, of New York; Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston; General G. H. Bates, of Cincinnati, and General George H. Chapman, of Indianapolis, were present. The following officers were elected: Chairman of the executive committee, Thomas H. Perkins; Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Booth; Solicitor, W. P. Gould; General Superintendent, W. H. Peirce. The gross earnings of the road to May 31, 1873, were $646,000, and aggregate earnings from January 1 to May 30, 1873. The road was opened for business January 1, 1873. The report is considered very favorable, considering that the road is a new one and unfinished. It is proposed to add a considerable amount of rolling stock during the coming year.

Strange Proceedings at Fort Garry.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following dispatch was received at the Pacific Railroad office to-day: The excitement still continues over the recent arrest of Detectives Hay and Reagan, who attempted to kidnap the notorious Lord Gordon, of Exile Ring fame. Messrs. Farmer and Merrick, of Minneapolis, with Mr. Bentley, a merchant, were also arrested the following day as accomplices. They were quickly released upon the arrival of Governor Archibald, Major Brackett and Hon. E. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, arrived yesterday morning by special wagon, leaving night and morning. Every effort was sought admission to the prisoners, which was ignored by Judge Black, who refused to grant it. They were immediately ordered out by the Sheriff, under instructions from the Governor. This morning the preliminary examination commenced, the Court Room being densely crowded. The whole proceedings were characterized by unusual excitement, which was known to be a blame of fanaticism and exaggeration. Mr. Bentley, who is not a party to the conspiracy, but permitted to occupy a seat and confer with counsel for the defense. Great indignation is felt against the Sheriff and Judge Black in the manner in which they are conducting the case. Unless counsel for the prisoners can obtain habeas in behalf of the prisoners. The examination proceeds very slowly and will probably last several days yet. Major Brackett, while in Court yesterday, was arrested, but released shortly afterwards. However, his movements are closely watched. He feels determined to see the affair through. Lord Gordon is freely using his money, his friends having retained nearly all the counsel in the town. Public opinion is known in the way to prevent retaining testimony being given, only one or two witnesses were examined to-day, nothing else elicited by their testimony.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Back Pay.

GENERAL MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

Claim Agents Under a Cloud

Great Demand for Postage Stamps.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1873.

The letter of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury to the Sergeant-at-Arms, in regard to the Congressional back pay, has given rise to general misapprehension. The letter did not say that the money would be carried into the Treasury on June 30, 1875. The impression has gone abroad that practically at the expiration of the time stated the money will, by limitation, revert to the Treasury. The law says that unexpended balances of specific appropriations for any year are to be applied only to the expenses of that year. This, however, does not include appropriations known as permanent or indefinite. All balances of appropriations on the books of the Treasury, without being drawn against on the settlement of accounts for two years from the date of the last appropriation made by law, must be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Auditor of the Treasury. The Auditor is required to examine his books and certify whether the balance is necessary to the settlement of accounts pending. If not, the Secretary may return such balance to his warrant, whether the head of the proper Department shall have certified that it may be carried into the Treasury. Congress has been the Comptroller, however, does not coincide in this opinion, and thinks, upon a casual view of the question, that if the money is not paid out during the present session, it will be covered back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The House conferees were not disposed to yield to time and not amount. The books of the Treasury now show that the House conferees were dropped by the people at the last election drew their back pay, up to the last cent, manifully, before they left the city. The Senate conferees did not feel to see how the people propose to reward their patriotic services, and they adhered in every direction. The locomotive of the freight train was badly damaged, but as far as I could learn no employees or passengers were injured.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Location of the Capital—Article on Judiciary.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Knox, of Fayette, from the Committee on Legislature, to which the subject had been referred, reported the following:

"Section — No law changing the present location of the Capital of the State at Harrisburg shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and ratified and approved by them."

The consideration of the article on judiciary having been resumed, Mr. Parsons, of Lycoming, offered the following section:

"Whenever a county shall contain 40,000 inhabitants it shall constitute a separate Judicial District, and shall elect one Judge learned in the law, and the Legislature shall provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. Counties containing a population less than sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary may be attached to contiguous districts as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge not learned in the law is abolished, except in counties not forming separate districts; but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

A number of new sections were offered and rejected, when Mr. Armstrong moved that the article be referred to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, which was done, and the section relative to the proposed system of judicial districts fell. The section requiring all laws relating to courts to be general, and the organization, jurisdiction, practice, &c., of courts of the same class, so far as regulated by law, to be uniform, was passed.

Mr. Armstrong offered a new section, requiring the supreme Court from time to time to provide rules, regulations and a general system of practice in the Courts of Record throughout the State, these to be uniform in all courts of the same grade, and special rules to be allowed in counties exceeding a hundred thousand inhabitants, where the presiding judge in any district obtains the consent of the Supreme Court therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. Brenneman offered a section allowing parties in civil cases to dispense with jury trial and have the cause heard and determined by the Court, evidence taken, and the law as declared, to be filed for record, with the same effect as a verdict from final judgment in other cases, with like effect as in appeals in equity. Agreed to.

A FRIGHTFUL, FATAL FALL.

How La Mountain, the Aeronaut, Met His Death.

The particulars of the frightful fall and death of Prof. La Mountain, while making a balloon ascension at Ionia, Michigan, on the 4th inst., are thus described by a correspondent of the Detroit *Post*: "Among the many exciting attractions of the celebration of the Fourth by our citizens, was that of the ascension of Prof. La Mountain, of Brooklyn, Michigan, in his mammoth air ship. Several thousand people were present, and the ball game in progress for hours before the appointed time. A heavy squall of wind necessarily delayed the ascension for two or three hours, but at the end of that time the gas bag was filled, and under the direction of the Professor the balloon was got into position, and the Professor, with a canvas bag and rope attached, descended to the ground. He whited away the time of the journey to prison by pleasant allusions to events as they happened, and said of the Indians, which linked him to crimes, the wife murderer, "they are the starchiest cuss I ever wore."

THE MURDER AT MANSFIELD.

The woman known in connection with the Goodrich tragedy as Kate Stoddard, Amy Stone Snow and Amy G., was arraigned at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, police station yesterday, and was converted with the police on the subject of the tragedy.

DISPATCHING PAYMASTERS.

The case in which William J. Stoney, Paymaster in the United States Navy, was charged some months ago, before Commissioner Davenport, with having embezzled about forty-eight thousand dollars of Government money, was brought to a close in the Commissioner's office, having been found impossible to obtain evidence to corroborate Lisle, the supposed accomplice, sufficiently to make out a case of evidence against him. Instead of criminal proceedings, the Government will maintain a civil suit against Stoney for the amount.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The Red Sea arrived at Philadelphia from Philadelphia to-day. He goes to Europe to place bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad, with the purpose of settling the French claims against the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Scott's friend, Baron Fremont, former official representative of that country. Scott will return about the 10th of October.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YORKTOWN, Pa., July 10, 1873.

This morning about eleven o'clock, Charles E. Powell, a respectable citizen, also Marshal of this City, ended his life by shooting himself through the head, the ball entering above the right ear. He was found dead in bed almost an hour left ere. The deed was done in a grove about one half mile east of town. He leaves a wife and four children.

Murder at Lancaster, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Hugh Doherty shot and killed George C. Schenck at Lancaster, this morning. The former has been claiming that the latter was infringing on a patent of his. Schenck, it appears, annoyed Doherty on a job and secured the contract, upon which he was to commence work this morning. On the way to his work, as Schenck came from his house, Doherty drew two shots, fatally wounding Schenck in the right side. Surviving to shield himself behind a house; but Doherty fired two more shots, one passing through the body, three additional balls, one piercing the heart of Schenck. The murderer was arrested.

Explosion of Fireworks at Marionville, Indiana.

MARIONVILLE, IND., July 10.—Quite an excitement prevails here to-day over the arrest made last week of John Bishop, charged with killing a man in the Kokomo Fireworks explosion. Two men seeking the reward offered, and claiming to have authority from the governor, took him just in time to make the afternoon train for Kokomo. Bishop's friends have since looked into the matter, finding no authority for the arrest. The governor says he knows nothing of the matter. Bishop is believed to have been caused by disappointed office seekers. He is a son of Hon. Nicholas R. Bonta, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

The Richmond Dock Commissioners for Murder Returned.

RICHMOND, VA., July 10.—In the case of Dr. Cullen, one of the surgeons in the Mordecai-McCarty duel, who refused to testify before the Grand Jury, and was committed for might criminate himself, Judge Gordon to-day decided that he must answer the questions propounded by the Grand Jury or be held in contempt. The counsel asked for a suspension of sentence, in order that the case might be carried up, which was granted. Cullen was then committed to jail. The examination of witnesses in behalf of the prisoners. The examination proceeds very slowly and will probably last several days yet. Major Brackett, while in Court yesterday, was arrested, but released shortly afterwards. However, his movements are closely watched. He feels determined to see the affair through. Lord Gordon is freely using his money, his friends having retained nearly all the counsel in the town. Public opinion is known in the way to prevent retaining testimony being given, only one or two witnesses were examined to-day, nothing else elicited by their testimony.

CASUALTIES.

The Capital Prize in the Library Drawings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The twenty thousand dollar prize in the Library Lottery was won by five gents in Lebanon, Ky. Their names are not known. The one hundred thousand dollar prize was won by a German named Conrad Hoffman, of Louisville. Three fourths by Henry Rouse, liquor dealer on a small scale in this city, and the other one-fourth by F. J. Birchard, a blacksmith, and Christopher Spiles, blacksmith. Rouse is a very quiet, retiring, upright man. Birchard and Spiles are hard working, generally, showing that the prize came to good and deserving men.

Iowa Farms Devastated by a Storm.

IOWA CITY, July 10.—A wind and rain storm here yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, was accompanied by hail which devastated crops, orchards and farms, over a limited area. Fortunately the storm would have done. But four farms, those of Hinman, Hodges, Crawford and Shepherd, suffered severely. The storm was remarkable for the completeness of its destructive effects and the narrowness of its range.

Practical Sort of Strong-minded Woman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 10, 1873.

Mrs. Gray, whose husband has been intoxicated, this evening went to the saloon where he was, armed with a revolver, smashed the windows, broke bottles, spilled the whisky generally and threatened to shoot the proprietor if he interfered. She then gave herself up.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday paid to the Board of the Public Works of Washington City $500,000, one half of the appropriation made by the last Congress for continuing improvements around the public grounds.

The United States steamer Talapoosa left Portsmouth Wednesday evening for New York with the Equinimaux survivors from the Polaris on board. Hall's remains were accompanied them.

Charles B. Fuller, a merchant, was arrested at Rockland, Maine, Wednesday night, for alleged rape upon Mary Fuller, his step-daughter, aged thirteen.

The Bishop Charles A. Reed, Grand Sachem and Chief, died in New York on Wednesday night. The owner has just accepted an offer of $35,000 for the animal.

Mary Carleton, a woman who pretended to have been beaten and robbed by ruffians on the railroad track near Suncook, N. H., is believed to be a fraud. It is thought that she was the principal or accessory in obstructing the track.

A young burglar, named Behrns, residing on Eleventh street, Milwaukee, was shot dead yesterday morning while trying to escape from the house. He had been robbing the store of his own uncle.

The schooner Annie A. Mayer arrived at Ashtabula harbor from Lake Superior with a cargo of iron ore from ore consigned to Pittsburgh via the Lake Shore, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road, the new route. The schooner which draws eleven and a half feet of water experienced no difficulty in entering the harbor and getting to the dock. The success of the trial predicts a flattering future for the new railroad.

A man named E. Daniels, of Brooklyn, New York, was found yesterday in a field a short distance from East St. Louis, with his throat cut from ear to ear and with pipe and tobacco, not dead when found but no longer of his recovery.

A severe storm of wind and rain passed over Little Rock about three o'clock yesterday morning, and again about four o'clock. Several buildings were unroofed, causing considerable damage to the offices and effects. Many residences were unroofed, and a large number of trees were blown down and the streets flooded with water.

An incendiary fire at Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, on Tuesday, destroyed the store and goods of Hunt & Yager, valued at $10,000.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Location of the Capital—Article on Judiciary.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Knox, of Fayette, from the Committee on Legislature, to which the subject had been referred, reported the following:

"Section — No law changing the present location of the Capital of the State at Harrisburg shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and ratified and approved by them."

The consideration of the article on judiciary having been resumed, Mr. Parsons, of Lycoming, offered the following section:

"Whenever a county shall contain 40,000 inhabitants it shall constitute a separate Judicial District, and shall elect one Judge learned in the law, and the Legislature shall provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. Counties containing a population less than sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary may be attached to contiguous districts as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge not learned in the law is abolished, except in counties not forming separate districts; but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

A number of new sections were offered and rejected, when Mr. Armstrong moved that the article be referred to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, which was done, and the section relative to the proposed system of judicial districts fell. The section requiring all laws relating to courts to be general, and the organization, jurisdiction, practice, &c., of courts of the same class, so far as regulated by law, to be uniform, was passed.

Mr. Armstrong offered a new section, requiring the supreme Court from time to time to provide rules, regulations and a general system of practice in the Courts of Record throughout the State, these to be uniform in all courts of the same grade, and special rules to be allowed in counties exceeding a hundred thousand inhabitants, where the presiding judge in any district obtains the consent of the Supreme Court therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. Brenneman offered a section allowing parties in civil cases to dispense with jury trial and have the cause heard and determined by the Court, evidence taken, and the law as declared, to be filed for record, with the same effect as a verdict from final judgment in other cases, with like effect as in appeals in equity. Agreed to.

A FRIGHTFUL, FATAL FALL.

How La Mountain, the Aeronaut, Met His Death.

The particulars of the frightful fall and death of Prof. La Mountain, while making a balloon ascension at Ionia, Michigan, on the 4th inst., are thus described by a correspondent of the Detroit *Post*: "Among the many exciting attractions of the celebration of the Fourth by our citizens, was that of the ascension of Prof. La Mountain, of Brooklyn, Michigan, in his mammoth air ship. Several thousand people were present, and the ball game in progress for hours before the appointed time. A heavy squall of wind necessarily delayed the ascension for two or three hours, but at the end of that time the gas bag was filled, and under the direction of the Professor the balloon was got into position, and the Professor, with a canvas bag and rope attached, descended to the ground. He whited away the time of the journey to prison by pleasant allusions to events as they happened, and said of the Indians, which linked him to crimes, the wife murderer, "they are the starchiest cuss I ever wore."

THE MURDER AT MANSFIELD.

The woman known in connection with the Goodrich tragedy as Kate Stoddard, Amy Stone Snow and Amy G., was arraigned at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, police station yesterday, and was converted with the police on the subject of the tragedy.

DISPATCHING PAYMASTERS.

The case in which William J. Stoney, Paymaster in the United States Navy, was charged some months ago, before Commissioner Davenport, with having embezzled about forty-eight thousand dollars of Government money, was brought to a close in the Commissioner's office, having been found impossible to obtain evidence to corroborate Lisle, the supposed accomplice, sufficiently to make out a case of evidence against him. Instead of criminal proceedings, the Government will maintain a civil suit against Stoney for the amount.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The Red Sea arrived at Philadelphia from Philadelphia to-day. He goes to Europe to place bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad, with the purpose of settling the French claims against the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Scott's friend, Baron Fremont, former official representative of that country. Scott will return about the 10th of October.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Prominent Citiz

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

One Dr. Jackson, of Danville, N. Y., a vegetarian, announces that the "coming editor" will not eat meat. The "coming editor," however, will make mince-meat of all such quacks as Dr. Jackson.

It is urged, in defense of Thompson, Bookman's defaulting Secretary of the Interior, that the sum of $821,000 charged to him as a defalcation was stolen by a clerk named Gossage Bailey. Perhaps so. But just now the Democrats are holding Gen. Howard responsible for the acts of his subordinates, and insist that he should be punished as a defaulter for the shortcomings of the clerks and officers employed under him. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and Jacob Thompson cannot be judged leniently by one rule, and Gen. Howard severely by another.

The fatal disease prevailing in the Southwest, which is called "cholera," has been equally as fatal in the country as in the towns. The Memphis and Nashville papers notice many instances of great mortality in various neighborhoods, but as there are no Boards of Health in the country to report such cases, the information obtained is necessarily partial. The Evansville *Journal* as an instance, notes seven deaths in one week in a little place called Bonvine, in Southern Indiana. Of the extent to which the epidemic has thus prevailed in the country, we shall never, probably, be able to learn definitely.

It will cost $6,000,000 to run Chicago for the ensuing year. Yet Chicago is enjoying the full advantages of a "Reform" City Councils, is the home of the Chicago *Times* and the birthplace of the "Economy" party, and has for its Mayor that heavenly statesman named Joseph Medill. With the benefit of the wonderful improvements wrought by the new Illinois Constitution, with minority representation, a "Reform" Council, and Joseph Medill for Mayor, Chicago should be able to set a better example than this. *Is* the grand, National "Economy" party to get its appropriate send-off in the midst of such wild municipal extravagance as this?

Gen. Cluseret, who is now in Europe, and who claims to be an American citizen, but is unfortunately suspected of conspiring against the peace and safety of the French government, has been refused leave, by the Belgian government, to visit Brussels, and writes a complaining letter to Senator Fenton, demanding to know if an American citizen is to be thus treated. This military chief of the Commune during its brief sway in Paris may be a very able military man, and all that, but he shows no sense in addressing his appeal for help from the United States government to such an utterly powerless creature as Fenton. For all the good a letter to such a man can do him, he might as well have addressed it to Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold.

Upon what is known as the Bonham law in Ohio, which authorized cities and counties to issue bonds, by a vote of the people, to build railroads, bonds were issued by various municipal corporations in that State to the amount of $8,000,000 before the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. As the law was actually in force only a few days, the Supreme Court having acted promptly in setting it aside, it is sad to think what *might* have been the fate of Ohio had the law remained in force. The year would not have elapsed without finding the State burdened with a railroad debt approaching a hundred millions. The Supreme Court, in that decision, did the people of Ohio a service for which they cannot be too grateful.

The report that Lake Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, have been discovered to be but one body of water and the source of the Nile, has nothing to substantiate it but the authority of a reporter for the New York *Herald*, who says he got it from Sir Samuel Baker at Khartoum. The *Herald* is, itself, doubtful of its correctness, and offers assurance that it not only the difference in the level above the sea of the two lakes—Tanganyika being eight hundred and seventy feet, by reported measurement, below the level of the Nyanza, but the statement of Stanley, another *Herald* man, that he visited the head of Lake Tanganyika with Livingstone, and found a river flowing into it from the North. It will be as well to wait for something more authentic before putting much faith in this reported discovery.

The great, unsolvable question now agitating the Democratic bosom everywhere is, "Who is running this business?" Is it the crowd who want to form a new party—the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Allen county Democrats? Or is it the New York *World*, and the Gazaam who are trying to galvanize the old Democratic party? This is one of those things what no fellah can find out, and that is what makes it so distracting. It is a huge political conundrum which no one can guess, and yet which no one is willing to give up. If the old leaders want to be "Moses," to lead the party out of the wilderness, and no Democrat knows who to follow. It is one consolation, however, to find, from the frequency with which the rival papers in this controversy refer to "Gamaze," and "Moses," that the editors have been reading their Bibles carefully during their enforced retirement at the headwaters of Salt river.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

There can be no doubt that the State Convention called to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the thirtieth of this month, to take up the new departure proposed by the Allen county Democracy, will be formally held and that the attempt will there and then be made to form a new organization to be called the "Economy" party, with a mouth wide enough and a maw hungry enough to swallow and digest the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry; but the indications are all against the probable failure of the movement. It has not, for one thing, been responded to heartily; none of the prominent Democrats has advanced to take part in it; and the exceeding care with which nearly every one has kept aloof from it, augurs poorly for its prospects.

On the other hand, there are unmistakable indications in various parts of the country that the thoughtful, prudent, politic men of the Democratic party have at last concluded to hold on to the old organization and name, and go forward as if nothing particular had happened to either. Senator Thurman, who is by all odds the most acute thinker in the Democratic ranks, in his oration delivered on the Fourth, condemned the Allen county movement, and declared that too much stress is laid on the fact that his party has been constantly defeated in National contests for twelve years, and he seeks to draw comfort from the contrary fact that it defeated its enemies for three times twelve years. He is satisfied with his party as it is—with its name and with its organization; and says, "A mere change of name effects nothing, and an attempt by politicians to form a new party, with no higher object than success, never did and never will succeed."

In various other places, but notably in New York, the Fourth of July Democratic orators all indulged in the same strain of thought as Senator Thurman. Hon. S. S. Cox, and Mr. Kennedy, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Mayor in New York last fall, were most prominent among these, and their eloquence was all directed to the point of preserving the party without change in name or position.

We incline, therefore, to the conclusion that the thinking, active and prudent men among our opponents will not attempt the old organization and that the new movement will be a failure. It may serve to distract, for a time, but will come eventually to naught. For the present, the Democratic party will keep on the even tenor of its way and make its fight on any ground it can, depending for principles and a platform, like Mr. Micawber, on whatever may turn up; but with or without principles, and with or without an issue, will meet in and fight as in the old form and under the old name.

The main object of the proposed "Economy" party is to capture the Farmers' Granges, and make their organization the basis of success, and its projectors argue that the Granges cannot be captured by the Democratic party under its old name and colors. The leaders of the Democracy, however, do not admit this. They have the same object in view, and fancy that with the inscription of "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights" on their banners they can easily entice the Granges into the Democratic ranks.

Both of these parties having the same object in view, it is not difficult to foresee that in the struggle for the weakest must go to the wall. The "Economy" party will be nowhere in the fight and the old warriors of the Democratic army must win an easy victory over them.

In the meantime the Granges, the object of all this fuss and blather, will have to determine whether they will go, in any event, with any party, or whether they will be content with pursuing their own object, without identification with political organizations. The latter seems the most probable choice, as it certainly will be the wisest; and so, after all, the fight in the Democratic ranks may prove to have been in vain, in more senses than one.

THE R VOLVER.

When, some months ago, Judge Hackett, of New York, seated on the judicial bench, not only defended the practice of carrying a deadly weapon but confessed that he himself constantly went about armed with a pistol, his language excited not a little surprise, even in New York. However well aware New Yorkers might be of the ascendancy of the dangerous classes among them, and of the inefficiency of their police, they were not prepared to learn that social disorganization had advanced so far as Judge Hackett's statement seemed to imply. People outside of New York, though surprised at the revelation, soon ceased to wonder. Deriving their impressions of the metropolis from its daily newspapers, they readily understood and made allowance for the Judge's extraordinary and most unjudicial habit. Calling to mind familiar facts characteristic of New York life, the utter lawlessness of the inhabitants as described by "poets of their own," and the constant impunity which they enjoyed, the bravest and most pacific provincial was forced to admit that if a denizen, or a mere sojourner in such a place, even he might be tempted to follow the Judge's example and arm in self-defence.

It is, however, certain that a city or a country in which sensible people, at once ordinarily courageous and really pacific, feel the necessity of thus guarding their own safety, has no claim to be considered civilized. It may, no doubt, possess many of the elements of civilization, but they are not so organized as to present the grand result which deserves the name. Of that result security in life and property is an essential part, and wherever the individual is commonly thrown back upon his own private means and resources for the defense of either, the social state which tolerates the necessity, is so far in a semi-barbarous condition. The traveler in semi-civilized lands everywhere sees indications that the people depend upon themselves for protection against violence. The man or, it may be, the woman who herds a few sheep or goats on the hillside, the man who with a plow of the fashion of two thousand years ago scrapes the ground, the ox-driver on his cart with wheels consisting of single blocks of wood, the horseman on the narrow unmacadamized highway, each of them is provided with a matchlock or a sword or with both. The facts simply denote the general sense of insecurity, the belief universally entertained that the government, such as it is, and the existing provisions for maintaining order and shielding life, do not answer their purpose, and have to be supplemented by the care of the individual for himself.

We ought, perhaps, to apologize for mentioning such familiar truths, as if they were not generally known. Foreigners certainly have them in memory when, from the common American habit of carrying deadly weapons, they draw inferences unfavorable to American civilization. True, we do not arm ourselves with long swords, nor do we habitually carry rifles or muskets. Our weapons are concealed, almost if not every pair of pantaloons made in the country being furnished with a pocket for the easy accommodation of a revolver. Some readers, before examination on the present hint, may not even be aware with what forethought their tailors have provided for their possible want in that respect. But though not displayed quite so ostentatiously as the heavy gold watch and watch chains of the period, the presence of pistols everywhere is daily announced. One can hardly take up a newspaper that the eye does not fall on some narrative of horror, in which a revolver, ready on the person for use, plays a part. Even boys just out of long clothes sometimes figure in these tragedies as masters of the common weapon. In fact, the practice of carrying pistols is one of the most alarming signs of the times. The rapid calls for more efficient remedies in other than it appears to receive. Soon or later it must undoubtedly become the subject of additional legislation.

As a common practice the custom is wholly without excuse or apology. No doubt circumstances may occur in which a person may properly arm himself and for a while constantly carry a revolver, without any real danger or danger. Every such case must rest on its own merits, the circumstances being such as when divulged to justify the proceeding in the estimation of intelligent and impartial judges. It is, however, certain that in the older States of the Union such cases can rarely occur, and those who, in the absence of particular and justifying reasons, on the pretense of danger to themselves, habitually carry pistols, calumniate their country and countrymen by the act. It is simply not true that the state of society in this country is such as to render deadly weapons a necessary or desirable part of personal equipment, under ordinary circumstances.

Strictly speaking, a pistol is useless as a weapon of mere defense, no opportunity of using it being given before the injury dreaded has been done. Then the practice of constantly keeping a tremendous instrument of destruction in one's pocket when moving about among one's friends and neighbors and transacting the ordinary business of life, is a habit not adapted to inspire much respect for the person who constantly has a pistol or revolver about it, a sniffing of danger afar off, and a provision against remote possibilities of peril, savoring rather of extreme caution than of redundant valor.

But the esthetical or moral relations of the practice are insignificant in comparison with its deplorable practical consequences. Many an evil deed has been prompted by the mere presence of the means or instrument for its perpetration; and hundreds, if not thousands, of Americans to-day are suffering the consequences of crimes which they would not have committed but for the temptation of their constant companion, the revolver. Even men of mature age and of correct lives may yield to the temptation in a moment of passion, and if excitable boys and irritable, weak-minded men do not always so conveniently an instrument ever at hand, they are for the most part merely fortunate in escaping the encounters which provoke such misuse. It is certainly time that public opinion, if not legislation, did something to fix a stigma upon a practice which is disgracing our civilization in the eyes of foreign nations, and contributing as much as any other external or mechanical cause to the multiplication among us of crimes of violence.

The "S. C." Check.

Mr. John T. Drew, who, it was recently announced, possessed information completely clearing up the charge against Hon. Schuyler Colfax of participating in the Credit Mobilier bribery, and especially as to the notori "S. C." check, sworn by Oakes Ames to have been made payable to Colfax, has written a long letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. The letter is, for the most part, an autobiographical, and its only interesting statement is that the writer saw the check mentioned on C.'s desk by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the money paid to Mr. Ames, and handed by him to another man who was not Mr. Colfax. Mr. Drew says it is not entirely a question of memory, since his diary contains notice of interview with Mr. Ames on the 30th and 31st of June, 1868, more laying him to the date.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks that some people will be surprised to learn that the word "its" is not found in our English Bible; and more people still, that the Chicago *Advance* should be surprised if their attention were called to the circumlocutions and awkwardness to which our translators were obliged to resort on account of the lack of that word, which does not get into literature until after the English language. They were obliged to use as substitutes for it "whereof" and "thereof," and especially "his," sometimes to the extreme confusion of the sense; and it is one memorable passage they were compelled to change the gender altogether, passing from "it" over to "she," on account of the impossibility of carrying on the translation without the possession of "it," which they did not possess. The passage is in the eighteenth Psalm; and the exigencies of the translation, going from "it" to "she," and back again to "it," almost destroy a wonderfully fine allegory.

In Cincinnati they have a Milk Inspector, and it appears he has work to do to protect the people from impositions. During the month of June the Inspector examined the quality of the milk sold by seventy-two persons, and found that in forty-three cases the milk was up to the standard, while in twenty-six there was considerable adulteration, the proportion of water varying from 10 to 70 per cent. In nine other case the milk was sour and poor, to another skimmed, while in a third the milkman was being tried in the Police Court. As Cincinnati it seems that more adulterating is done by persons who sell milk on the street, than by those who retail it from stores. The milk sold by twenty-four street dealers was inspected, and in only ten cases was it found to be up to the standard, while it was pure in thirty-three of the forty-eight stores where it was kept.

And now comes the frightful report from London that fashion has broken out in an entirely new spot over there, and that fashionable ladies now never think of going out without an assortment of dogs ragging after them. Trap, Rattler and Sweetheart follow their mistresses about, making canine music wherever they go. Walking or riding it is all the same, and carriages are noticed, from whose windows peep out five or six puppies whose noses were more than slightly conscious as they come within range of any merely democratic odor. Thus far, style points favorably to spaniels, pugs and other mastiffs; but, before the new absurdity runs its race, we must expect to see cats and low dogs admitted in the list of fashion's pets, and then wust a purgatory the average Englishman's home, which in his castle, will become!

The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held at Annapolis on Tuesday. The President's report shows that the tonnage for the month of June exceeded that of any corresponding period, 111,914 tons of coal having been transported, on which the tolls amounted to $68,109 12. The sum of $12,000 25 was expended for repairs during the month, leaving $49,109 66 net revenue.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* says St. Louis is the cheapest place to live in he ever saw. A good meal can be had at a first class place with all the extras, for a quarter; an excellent lunch, with hot roast meat, vegetables, bread and butter, for ten cents.

The Western papers are all complaining of the superabundance of rain. A wet harvest is always unwelcome, and the consequent growling is not therefore to be wondered at.

A young fool at Terre Haute put a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger to prove that it was not loaded. The head was not but the pistol was, and the youth was gathered to his fathers.

A Detroit boy stole a rocket to celebrate the Fourth, and discharged the firework while it was lying on the ground. It flew around a few seconds, and then went over the street and hit a man, then tore along after a cow, and finally jumped into a house and blew up the family until they shouted for the police.

The mess system of the University of Virginia has reduced the board of the students to an almost miraculous degree of cheapness. The University report mentions a mess of eight whose board cost only $10 per month, and one Statestudent whose total expense for living during the session (including room rent, board, lights, fuel and washing) has been under $140.

The Erie Railway and several Western companies have issued a circular, declaring that hereafter the privilege of stopping over at way stations on through tickets will be granted only upon such forms of tickets and at such stations as the companies shall designate.

Purchasers of accident policies should be a little particular about dates. A gentleman purchased one a few days since, good for two days, but discovered subsequently that the date on the card made it expire two days before the purchase. Such an accident on an accident policy, might accidentally cheat a man out of his money in case of accident.

The elephant in the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles has been sold several times, but, when the time comes for delivery, he refuses to budge an inch from his comfortable quarters. He eats so much that the town can afford to board him no longer, and the people propose to execute him, making his death useful to science by testing upon him a new torpedo. It will be given him in his food, and will probably give the unhappy pachyderm a first-class belly-ache.

Newspapers, said De Tocqueville, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal individuals and more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance. They maintain civilization.

There is an omnibus in Cincinnati that has killed thirteen persons in its eventful career.

The same mule that killed a man at Lexington, Ind., was permitted to haul the widow to the funerals.

The women of Remington, Ind., made a raid on the saloons, the other night, hatchets in hand, and spilled, spilt, broke, "stove in," and destroyed everything they could find, not excepting the head of one proprietor who objected.

Several passengers on the lower Mississippi, were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, captain?" asked a looker-on. "Amphibious, h—l!" answered the enthusiastic officer; "they'll eat a hog in a minute."

In Connecticut it appears that there were many accidents from the premature explosion of a large-sized fire-cracker. It mitigates regret to find that the sufferers were the foolish persons using the cracker.

Shoddy young ladies says the New Orleans *Herald*, affect European society, hoping to be able to turn their charms to account.

Why is it that Massachusetts men get drunk on, anyway? The Boston *Post* of Saturday says: "A great many persons were made incoherent yesterday by the warm weather, coupled with the fact that the bars were closed, and nothing could be obtained to counteract its effects."

Illinois is the first State in the Union in respect to the number of miles of railway service. She has 6,705 miles of such service. Ohio comes next with 4,871 miles; New York third, with 4,726 miles, and Pennsylvania fourth, with 3,459 miles.

A few weeks ago Pacini's opera, Sappho, was being played at Rome. At the end of the last act, when Sappho throws herself into the sea, the singer's substitute had so badly arranged his classical robes that the last thing seen of the Greek poetess was a large pair of men's boots! The curtain fell amid the most uproarious laughter.

It will be gratifying to all consumers of sugar to learn that the prospect is that for some time to come the supply of sugar will be abundant, thus causing cheap prices. *The American Grocer*, one of our valuable contemporaries, that makes exhaustive research into matters like this, says that the sugar crops in all sugar-producing countries are very large.

A beautiful specimen of coral, over a foot in diameter, was dug out of a trench, at Middletown, Conn., the other day. It will ornament the museum at Wesleyan University.

Some of the New York passenger railway companies are resisting at law the tax imposed upon their personal estate by the Tax Commissioner. They insist that too much is put down to real estate, and that the value of their liabilities should be deducted from capital, thus virtually exempting them from all tax.

The New York *Express* says the jury in the Walworth trial at first stood eight for murder in the first degree, one for murder in the second degree and three for acquittal. They afterwards compromised by returning the verdict as it stands.

Quoth a contented man whom circumstances compel to remain in town for the summer: "With a statute of Neptune in my garden, a bust of Shelley in my library, a telegram from Secretary Fish in my desk, a porpoise for a wife, and a shark who attends to my law business, why should I trouble myself about going to the seashore?"

The Terre Haute *Journal* records a singular case of a lady who, for some months, had been afflicted with dumbness, being entirely cured by rapid exercise in a patent swing. The cure is not so singular, but the cases of dumbness among the sex are not so frequent as to cause any great demand for swings.

A curious "Notice to Passengers," in the cars of the Harlem Railroad, reads as follows: "Warning.—Passengers are hereby notified not to risk exposing any part of their person outside of this car."

A Detroit man was masquerading on the streets as a genuine Modoc a few days since, and was ducked by a party of patriotic newsboys, intent upon avenging the Canby murder.

Baltimore has organized a fire salvage corps.

The towers of the Cathedral at Cologne have now reached the height of two hundred and thirty feet. The construction of the spires, which are to bring the total up to six hundred feet, will be one another six years more are required for terminating the work.

A Court in Grayson county, Texas, has sent one man to prison for fourteen years for burning a house, and imprisoned another for five years for committing a murder.

Dr. Miller, of Atlanta, who was in Memphis while the cholera prevailed there, narrates a sprightly incident. All seven orders a man went to market and bought his breakfast, went home, cooked it, and was eating it when he was taken with cholera. He sent for Dr. Miller, who visited him at nine o'clock, prescribed and told him he would be back in an hour. At a quarter past ten he returned. The man was not only dead, but had been buried, and the room swept and garnished for another occupant.

British Ship Building.

During the year 1872, the number and tonnage of new vessels built in the different portions of the United Kingdom, together with the number of vessels of all which were completed during the year, but excluding such as were constructed for foreigners:

Built in	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England—Sail	349	94,194
" Steam	342	202,772
" Total	691	296,921
Scotland—Sail	60	19,454
" Steam	156	126,747
" Total	216	146,191
Ireland — Sail	5	1,394
" Steam	5	9,525
" Total	10	10,919
Total sail	404	54,967
" steam	503	339,044
Grand total	907	394,011

Of the above, 25 vessels, of 4,611 tons, were built by Limeburners and 122 vessels, of 59,654 tons, at the Tyne ports.

General Howard.

There have always been a great many ugly stories and uglier suspicions about General Howard and the University which bears his name in Washington. A recent report, however, of an Examining Committee, finds no evidence to substantiate the charges, a number of doubtful points, a circumstance which will be pleasing to the friends of the General, and to all who take pleasure in finding flaws in the fair record of men of reputed good character. The examiners report that not a dollar of University money was ever voted to General Howard, nor any one else at any time, to which he was not really entitled in accordance with the charter of the University. The report also makes some statements in regard to the condition of the University, which is represented to be promising.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Consequences the dry goods trade during the week ending on the 8th inst., the New York *Bulletin* has this to say: "The intervention of two holidays intensified the otherwise dull condition of trade, and the volume of business transacted during the past week was altogether insignificant, and a very unimportant in its bearing on the future. The usual semi-annual stock-taking has been concluded by the jobbers, and as a rule it is feared that their profits for the last half year have not materially increased their capital; or, in plainer words, the season has been an unprofitable one to nine houses out of ten, and it speaks well for the stability of trade that so few failures have arisen from the prolonged depression of its channels. On the other hand, the season has been fairly remunerative to the producers of cotton goods, as may be seen from the dividends which are being declared by manufacturing companies, and the agents have nothing to complain of in the way of profits. But it is not our present province to go into these matters, which will be more fully treated of in a few days in our semi-annual review. We may add, however, that the manufacturers of woolens have but little reason to congratulate themselves upon their profits for the past year, and, indeed, if indeed, the bulk of them have not occasion to deplore losses."

An Alpine Club is proposed for the United States, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and may at some day be organized. Two candidates for the proposed club of successful climbers recently ascended Mount Lyell, a precipitous peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the Yosemite region. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 13,500 feet, and it is perpetually covered with snow. Dangerous glaciers and ravines traverse it and its ascent is a journey accompanied by unusual perils. The view from the summit is described as sublime, fully compensating for the several hours' toilsome labor of getting there. The elevated peaks of our Western mountain ranges are fully as numerous as those of the Alps, and a number of them are as dangerous of ascent, but our people generally know very little about them. If an American Alpine Club can add to our knowledge on this interesting branch of geography and topography without incurring reckless risks, it might be a good thing.

The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* says that within the past six years nineteen men have been lynched in that vicinity, all within the last five years. Of Tully and Brown, it says, were given short shrift and a short rope in Jackson county, at Brownstown. Three men were hanged on a beach tree in the same county. A negro man was hanged between Courtland and Freetown, in what is known as the White Creek Station. Shortly afterward two men were hanged on the beach tree, from the limbs of which three men before them had strangled to death. Four men were hanged in the Floyd county jail at New Albany. Two men were strangled to death on the Lost river bridge, between Orleans and Paoli, in Orange county. Three negroes were hanged in Clark county, and now the mob has seized Hedden, at Salem, and hung him without mercy.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has been examining the records of the Pension office, has found on the list of twenty-five of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution eighteen who were a century old and upwards; five more than 101; four 102; two 103; one 104; two 105; two 106, and one 109. A list of the widows of soldiers of the Revolution at the Pension office gives the names of twenty who lived to be 100 years old, and eleven who reached the age of ninety-seven.

The La Mountaine who was killed by falling from a balloon at Ionia, Michigan, was not, it is said, the La Mountaine who made the balloon voyage with Wise from St. Louis to New York. That La Mountaine died some years ago; this one was either a relative or an impostor.

An accident, which nearly had a fatal ending, recently happened to the Harvard Freshmen crew as they were practicing on the Connecticut river. They were run down by a ferry boat, and their stroke oarsman, Mr. Gray, who became entangled in one of the broken outriggers under water, would doubtless have been drowned had not a Yale Freshman, Mr. Creighton Webb, who happened to be on the ferry boat, leaped into the water and assisted in his rescue.

The pianist, Rubinstein, being asked how he liked the great Brooklyn preacher, expressed himself as disappointed. "May I ask why?" said his friend. "Because he brings religion down to the people instead of bringing the people up to religion. The moment," he said, "religion ceases to be told men to do the impossible, it forfeits its claim and deserts its post." Religion must be poetic, says Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who tells this story, it must keep the thought of men above the ordinary level of their dust; its office is to bathe the soul in the light of the divine radiance and the sweetness of the divine love.

The Binghampton *Republican* submits the following: The plea of Charles O'Conor, that there was no proof which of young Walworth's four shots were fatal, and the jury must, therefore, acquit him, is not original. It is based on the argument of the Western lawyer, whose client shot another man's dog. "You hev heern, gentlemen of the jury," said the eloquent advocate, "you hev heern the witness swar he saw the flash and heered the report, you hev heern him swar he saw the dog fall dead, you hev heern him swar he dug the bullet out with his jack knife, and you hev seen the bullet produced in Court, but, my gentlemen, what I ask you, is the man who saw that bullet hit that dog?"

The Boston *Traveller* says the principal cause of Vice President Wilson's illness is "his natural incapacity for idleness."

The Methodists have, we believe, heretofore refused to grant preachers' licenses to women; but now we are informed that the Joliet Conference, of this State, has voted to license Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, late of Rockford, to preach the Gospel. Mrs. Willing, who is the wife of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of that district, is a lady of unusual talents and great piety.—*Chicago Journal.*

Mr. Plimsoll, the bold English reformer, who has begun a crusade against the unseaworthiness of ships, receives hearty support from the sailors and their friends. Recently he visited Bristol, and was met at the railway station by a party of two thousand seamen, shipwrights and other mechanics connected with the ship-building trades, who cheered him enthusiastically and escorted him to a hotel. Here he made an address on his favorite topic, and his views were endorsed by the two members of Parliament representing Bristol, Messrs. Morley and Hodgson. The meeting passed resolutions strongly endorsing Mr. Plimsoll's course, and that gentleman declared that he would continue in the fight till he prevent the overloading of ships upon the government, and that if Mr. Gladstone's administration did not pass it he should not cease to agitate until another administration did.

James O'Brien, who escaped from the Massachusetts penitentiary, writes from New York, that he was innocent of the crime charged, and that he was forced to break jail to escape.

A girl presenting herself for a situation at a house where "no Irish need apply," in answer to the question where she came from, said: "Sure couldn't ye tell by the accident that I'm Irish?"

When a crowd of jayhawkers started a disturbance in a Texas church, the other day, the preacher raised up a shot gun and said: "William Bello, sit down, or I'll make it hell for you." William sat down, and was as quiet as a lamb.

The late Jesse R. Grant bequeathed his entire estate, amounting to $6,000, to his three daughters. He left nothing to the President.

George Francis Train has retired from the political martyr line and is demonstrating his sanity by getting up a theater in London for the disposition of his Omaha real estate.

Parson Nasby's ridiculous phrase, "the late ondiscoverers" is surpassed by Senator Thurman's solemn reference, in his Chillicothe oration on the Fourth, to "that sad episode in our history, the late war." "That sad episode" is very good.

A Newport belle of vivacious temperament, who appears in a bathing suit of alternate black and yellow stripes, has won the name of the "Striped Hurricane."

The Thebhorne claimant is sick. So is everybody else—of his tedious case. If his "case" and carcass were to be buried together, the mourners would be few.

A little five-year-old in Norwich, Conn., was told by her fond and loving father that their neighbor, a widower, was going to be married again. "What can he want to get married again for?" said she. "Oh, he is tired of living alone, and wants the companionship of a loving woman," said the fond parent. The little child looked up at her father, put his head on his shoulder for a few moments in deep thought, and then said: "Papa, you won't get tired of me, will you, if mamma should die and you should get married again?" "No, my dear," said he, "what would you do that for?" "Oh, I want to put for the wife, you bet," said the young hopeful.

The names of two of the people who went over the Niagara Falls on the Fourth, were John Elliott and Margaret Hollingsworth, both of Canada, and respectively twenty and eighteen years. It is said these two were to have been married the next day, a decision having been procured at Welland the day before. The address of a woman on Cedar street, Cleveland, was found in the pocket book left by one of the men at his hotel at Chippewa.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the eminent chemist of Boston, has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, Mass. Dr. Jackson was one of the most important experts in the celebrated trial of Professor Webster for killing Dr. Parkman.

The Shah has just instituted the Order of the Sun, for ladies only. Queen Victoria, the Princess of Wales, the Empress and the Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Cesarina have so far been invested with the decorations.

Some people have questioned whether Job was so much more afflicted than any body else, but few know precisely how it is themselves. There is a clergyman in Augusta, Me., however, who enjoys a rare privilege in this latitude, in actual bearing of his own funeral sermon. He was pronounced afflicted with boils that he can neither stand, sit, nor lie, but has to be tenderly suspended between heaven and earth.

Mr. T. C. Chamberlin, said to be one of the promising men of Wisconsin, has been appointed to a Professorship in Beloit College. Ke has also been given charge of the State Geological Survey by Gov. Washburn.

The Toronto *Globe*, in speaking of a recent lecture there by Edith O'Gorman, says: "Miss O'Gorman appeared on the platform under shameful circumstances, and her lecture, which both in manner and matter was, so far as it went, objectionable in the highest degree, consisted after twenty minutes' heroic contest with superinduced mental asphyxia. "Superinduced mental asphyxia" is good.

Dr. Beke, the traveler and Biblical scholar, is ill in England, having been removed, while favorably disposed, from Nice, where he was attacked by his sickness.

John Gregory Smith, receiver, turns over to John Gregory Smith, President, the Vermont Central road, and he congratulates the Governor and to clear up a number of doubtful points, a circumstance which will be pleasing to the friends of the General, and to all who take pleasure in finding flaws in the fair record of men of reputed good character. The examiners report that not a dollar of University money was ever voted to General Howard, nor any one else at any time, to which he was not really entitled in accordance with the charter of the University. The report also makes some statements in regard to the condition of the University, which is represented to be promising.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mrs. Susan Willis, of Charlestown, Mass., has given $100,000 to remove indebtedness from Carleton College, Minnesota, during the last year the college has received other donations to the amount of $25,000.

It is the opinion of wicked Boston papers that little Franky Walworth has been placed where he "will do the most good."

How to Baffle Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong, cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pillets are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no purgation without invigoration and regulation. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for the general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secreting organs. In this great vegetable restorative are mingled three essential elements of cure: a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick headache, constipation and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. Dividends made semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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T. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Patton, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sohmeris, Christopher Ing, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers.

I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing

SURVEYORS,

Engineers and Mathematical Instruments

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
77 NO. 22 SIXTH STREET.

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GREAT ATTRACTIONS
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LOW PRICES
AND
NEW GOODS.

50 Pieces New Grenadines.
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FINE NEW SWISSES.
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ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF
SUMMER SUITS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS.
ALL GOODS NEW AND OF
LATEST STYLES.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS
IN
Trimmings and Fancy Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains
IN
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
WM. SEMPLE.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
WM. SEMPLE.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
SUMMER SHAWLS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains, Bargains
IN
Dress Goods,
AT TEN CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
WM. SEMPLE.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Ladies' Suits, Misses' Suits
WM. SEMPLE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS
IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Remnants of Carpets,
From 3 to 20 Yards.

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CASTINGS
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BABBIT
METAL,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
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REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers of the best quality of
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Capacity of Works, 2,000,000

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Buy and Sell all kinds of

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GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. S. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Morigages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

Penn Avenue Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent Bonds,

South Pittsburgh School Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10, 1873.

The money markets of the country have settled into the usual summer plethora, varied by local causes. Rates have, however, not settled to as low a figure as during last season, or in 1871. While we gather this information from the tone of the reports of our exchanges, the actual conditions of the banks are given more systematically in New York than elsewhere, and the following statement of the New York banks, showing the condition of their reserves for the past two years, is worthy of consideration:

	1873.	1872.
Specie	$ 17,400,000	$ 19,300,000
Legal Tenders	46,700,000	53,900,000
Total reserve	$ 74,100,000	$ 73,200,000
Total Liabilities	347,100,000	356,400,000
Reserve Required	61,400,000	64,100,000
Excess over Legal Reserve	12,700,000	9,200,000

While the reserve shows a surplus of $12,700,000 against $9,200,000 a year ago, yet it is worthy of notice that the legal tenders are $7,200,000 less than in 1872, and $24,600,000 less than at the same date in 1871. As the supply for the banks outside of New York for moving the fall crops must be drawn from this source, we argue that it will require but a short time to bring on a severe pressure for greenbacks,—and as the banks must keep up their legal tender reserve regardless of the amount of bank currency on hand, they are likely to suffer from this cause, if not from an actual want of money. As Congress took no steps looking to an adjustment of our financial derangements, the only relief to be expected is from the Treasury Department. Of this a New York letter says:

The public have a right to expect that we shall not be allowed to suffer from the delusion of the late severe stringency, and that legitimate interests shall not be placed at the mercy of speculative moneyed makers, if it is within the power of the Treasury to prevent such a condition of things. There are three things which the Department could do, calculated to relieve the market during the fall and winter months. 1. It could keep the market well supplied with gold, which would help to sustain the reserves of our city banks, serving in that respect as a substitute for gold imports. 2. It could keep its currency balance low, employing the proceeds of liberal sales of coin, and all customary in excess of a moderate working balance, in the purchase of bonds. And 3. In the event of a stringency nearly if not equal to that of last fall, when the financial interests, it could avail itself of the authority claimed by the Secretary to purchase bonds to any needful amount of "the $44,000,000 reserves" of legal tenders, basing its action upon special reasons when the easier condition of money market might appear to warrant in doing so.

We have always opposed the interference of the government in the business relations of the public, yet as the fact is that the cause of the pressure on the banks comes from the reserve clause of the National Currency act, there is some excuse for the Treasury Department making some effort to overcome the evil effects of its workings.

—The general market has been very dull, as seems to be expected under the circumstances. Public Mind matters seem to be approaching a deadlock, if not actual bankruptcy. One railroad after the contractors have been notified of the company's inability to issue paymotes on the various unfinished construction; the company's legal advisers have pronounced the paymotes illegal—Jay Gould, Jim Fisk, and Mr. Stockwell, the owner of the Erie, against the company for about $5,000,000, which he claims is due him on account of completion and connections in reducing the capital stock. On the other hand, a measure from them is rumored to the effect that, in consideration of the Erie's interest not being yet settled, a dividend from Brokers' loan may be made. Jay Gould, it is rumored, also says that if the company do not buy him out he will himself proceed to wind up the affairs of the company, and that his action will be governed by the action of the Directors. These are the rumors that are promised in the Erie. These are the rumors, but the entertaining trick is quite bad enough.—*Tribune*.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondent:

6s, 1881	Reg.	116½	116¾
6s, 1881	Coup.	116¾	117
5s, 1874		103¼	103½
5s, 1875		104¼	104½
5s, 1876		105¼	105½
5s, 1877		106¼	106½
5s, 1878		107¼	107½
5s, 10-40	Reg.	107¼	107½
5s, 10-40	Coup.	107¼	107½
6s, Currency		120	120½
Tennessee, old		70	71
Tennessee, new		69	70
South Carolina, July		15	16
South Carolina, old		40	45
North Carolina, old		15	16
North Carolina, new		15	16
Missouri		90	92

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 10, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
Gold							
Western Union Tel							
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail							
Wells, Fargo & Co							
American Ex. Co							
U. S. Express							
Adams Express							
Canton Co							
Mariposa							
Mariposa Pref							
Pacific Mail S.S. Co							
New York Central							
Erie							
Erie Pref							
Hudson River							
Reading							
Michigan Central							
Lake Shore							
Illinois Central							
Cleveland and Pittsburg							
Chicago and Rock Island							
Chicago and Alton							
Chicago and Alton Pref							
Toledo, Wabash and Western							
Union Pacific							
Sioux City and Pacific							
Ohio and Mississippi							
Ohio and Mississippi Pref							
Chicago and Alton R.R.							
Chicago and Alton R.R. Pref							
Panama							
Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western							
New Jersey Central							
Hannibal and St. Joseph							
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref							
Atlantic Mail							
Ex-dividend							

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Pennsylvania receipts	54½
Reading	33½	Pittsburgh 5s	73
United Companies	120½	Lehigh N. R.R. 7 ins.	49
Oil Creek	37	Camden Transport'n	37
Lehigh Valley	66¾	Empire Transport'n	56½
Philadelphia & Erie	24½		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 10, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The city was visited this evening by a thunder storm accompied by rain, which has had the effect of rendering the air cool and pleasant. The rain will also have a good effect upon the growing crops.

Trade, in all its various ramifications, continues to move along quietly, showing few changes in prices worthy of special mention.

The late advance in hams is fairly maintained, and the market reported in a healthy condition generally.

Western spring floors are weak, with the rates tending lower. Choice brands of wheats are held firmly at quotations. City mills find ready sale for all they can manufacture.

The vegetable and fruit market are fully supplied, and a fair trade is reported.

Below we give the receipts of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,260	Apples, bbls	20
Cheese, bxs	34	Cloth, sks	1,870
Butter, pkgs	16	Cloth, bdls	164
Butter, pkgs	26	Bacon, lbs	164

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 11, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along slowly, buyers being still disposed to hold off. We could quote no material change to-day, as there is very unsettled. We quote nominally at 50 per gallon. Parker's $1 seal 95.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates are about the same as the day previous. A sale of 3,000 bbls was reported at Parker's at $1 50 per bbl. The bottom seems to have been reached. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales, we give the asking rates, viz: 14½ in bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

are firm with a good demand; sales of city make at $2 10; country $2 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—*The Herald* says: The petroleum market was unsettled and weak, declined very much as if a bottom had been touched on upper road. Market closed firm at $1 30 bid 90. The shipment in the city amounted to 1,500 barrels. The market closed at $1 80 bid. The market at Tidioute was at $1 70 bid. The market at Warren was at $1 70 bid. Sales of crude were made in bulk and 15½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 87½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
2,100 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
1,200 bbls upper road, spot	1 90
600 bbls Oil City, spot	1 95
600 bbls Oil City, spot	1 95
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 70

NEW YORK, July 10.—Closing 3.—Market unsettled, the scarcity of freight room limits shipping demand, and with crude unchanged, refined depressed on sail at tradite prices. Crude in bulk, spot, generally held at 15½c; 15½c asked; 15c bid; 15½c at 15c; latter deliveries held as low; refined 17½c in the local way, with 17½c asked; cases quiet at 25c. Philadelphia delivery—Crude in bulk, spot, 15½c; refined business month 17½c; later deliveries 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Refined in bulk, quiet at 16½.

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—Market unchanged, with a better feeling; sales at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, July 10.—Market quiet and weak; held at $1 70.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Market firm at $1 95.

PARKER'S, July 10.—Market nominally $1 70.

PARKERS, July 10.—Market a little firmer and more active at $1 80 to $1 85.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Market quiet; S.W. 18½c; crude, 15½; cases 25c; sales more; futures, August and September 17½c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Crude 15½c bid, 15¾ asked; refined 17½c, nearly quiet; sales 400 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Refined 16½c; crude 15½ in bulk; barrels 19½; August and September 17½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—Market quiet with countershow inquiry at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, July 10.—Market very quiet at $1 80 to 1 85½.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Market very dull at $1 85@1 90.

TIDIOUTE, July 10.—Market quiet at $1 70.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R. to-day:

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Owner	Lockhart & Frew	376
Owner	D Ely	80
Shoe King	Vesta O W	120
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	60
S S Stevenson & Co	American O W	200
Water O Co	Citizens O W	60
S S Duncan	Nonpareil O W	60
Wm Stevenson	Penn O W	60
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	60
Fisher Bros	Shaffield Farm O W	60
Parker, T & Co	Comus O W	60
H W Kelsey	Vesta O W	60
Fisher Bros	Shaffield Farm O W	74
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W	60
H McKelvey	Star O W	60
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	134
Lockhart & Frew	Imperial O W	120
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	60
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	60

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Lockhart & Frew	376	D Ely	80
Vesta O W	120	Peerless O W	60
American O W	200	Penn O W	60
Citizens O W	60	Citizens O W	120
Nonpareil O W	60	Comus O W	60
Hutchinson O W	80	Riverside O W	74
Fairview O W	60	Parkers O W	120
Comus O W	60	Penn O W	60
Star O W	60	Keystone O W	134
Brilliant O W	120	Standard O W	60
Total	1,560		1,320

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST FROM JERSEY CITY, July 10, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	722
S S & J Stevenson	Jno P Logan, Phila	180
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	250
Citizens Ref Co	Vic. Bros., Phila	60
Keystone Ref Co	Vic. Bros., Phila	60
Brown & Wagner	Waring, J. & Co, Phila	454
Standard Ref Co	Waring, J. & Co, Phila	611
Lockhart, P & Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	313
F Weisenberger	Warden, P & Co, Phila	146
Total		3,520

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 9.—Business in Scotch pig, with the exception of the hand-to-mouth trade that has been going on for some time past, is very dull, and no increase of moment is looked for in the near future; our quotations are to be considered exclusive of the prompt cash lower rates would most likely be accepted; the stock of Eglinton is now small, and we quote for small lots from part Ballast, while large parcels are held at 20s 6d. Glengarnock is offered to arrive at $15, and on the spot may be quoted $18@18. American ores show no improvement; as the season advances stocks probably will accumulate, and prices are likely to rule, though at present some companies are making very full deliveries. Spanish, both New English and American sorts may be called dull; the only sale of any importance at Glasgow is reported at a private price. Scrap is without movement. Manufactured continue depressed, but prices are nominally steady. We quote bars at 3½@3¾c; refined sheet (Nos. 10 and 11) at 4c in ounce gold.—*Shipping List.*

ST. LOUIS.

July 9.—The receipts of pig iron for the week were 1,040 tons, and 4,300 tons of ore (the latter by rail only). The receipts for the same week last year were 710 tons of pig iron, 1,725 tons of ore. Total receipts of pig iron since January 1st, were 36,374 tons. The market generally is quiet and there is no new feature to note. Prices of pig iron are reported easier, and while the issue of American Scotch pig is also reported easier in the East. We continue our former quotations:

Hot Blast Charcoal Irons.—No 1 foundry, red short, $22; No 2 foundry, red short, $21; No 1 and 2 mill, red short, $18; white and mottled $12 South of Missouri river, No 1 foundry, red short, $20; No 2 foundry, white and mottled, red short, $22; No 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, bonanza, $16.

Bituminous Coal Iron, made from Iron Mountain Ore.—No 1 foundry, red short, $24; No 2 do $22; No 1 mill, red short, $20; white and mottled $17; bonanza coal, or four months with interest at ten per cent. Scotch iron added.

Ore.—Iron Mountain ore $ 3; Beaver Creek $5; Iron Ridge $6; Pilot Knob $6.—*St. Louis Times.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 9.—The demand is very moderate, but prices of domestic are steady and in all probability will continue so for some time to come. Foreign is very dull. The mere comprise 12 bales Cordova at 24c; 67 do fine merino, California, 19c; 12 do fair do, 18c; 10,000 lbs coming Texas, 18c; 25,000 lbs unwashed wools on the Pacific; 5,000 lbs unwashed and low do, 16c; 8,000 lbs scoured pulled, 40c.—*Shipping List.*

Coal for the City Departments.

The advertisement for the supply of coal for the city departments for the coming winter months only brought out one bid, which City Register Walsh opened with due solemnity yesterday at noon. It was from Joseph Dilworth, and he offers to supply the coal for fourteen cents per bushel. The consumption is estimated to exceed 250,000 bushels.—*St. Louis Times, 8th.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Wheat quiet and in moderate demand; No 1 red $1 36; No 2 $1 31; No 1 amber $1 36@1 38. Corn scarce; high mixed, spot, 44½c; white do, 45c; No 2 mixed and September 40c. Oats lower and dull at 30c for No 1, 29c for No 2.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Wheat dull; No 1 red held at $1 36; No 2 do $1 31. Corn firm at 46@47c. Oats steady at 33c. Barley dull; No 1, 72c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Wheat steady; No 1 hard $1 36; No 1 spring $1 36; No 2 do $1 32. Corn active; No 2, 39½c. Oats firm; No 2 white, 29½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 2, 62½c. Barley dull; No 1, 72c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15½c. Wheat firm at $1 40. Corn steady. Oats 75@80c. Lard 9½c. Bacon sides 9½c. Whisky 90c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 10.—Wheat in better demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 44; white Canada $1 38@1 39; choice do $1 36. Corn higher at 54@56c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Samaria	July 12	Liverpool.
Celtic	July 12	Liverpool.
City of London	July 12	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	July 12	Liverpool.
Greece	July 12	Liverpool.
California	July 12	Glasgow.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool.
Caledonia	July 16	Glasgow.
Minnesota	July 16	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 17	Liverpool.
Ocean	July 17	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	July 17	Liverpool.
Oceanic	July 19	Liverpool.
City of Chester	July 19	Liverpool.
Egypt	July 19	Liverpool.
India	July 23	Liverpool.
Hamboldt	July 19	Havre.
Algeria	July 23	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 23	Liverpool.
Lafayad	July 23	Bristol.
Olympia	July 23	Glasgow.
Manhattan	July 23	Liverpool.
Hermann	July 24	Hamburg.
Batavia	July 26	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 26	France.
Adriatic	July 26	Liverpool.
Australia	July 26	Glasgow.
Columbia	July 26	Glasgow.
Canada	July 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 30	Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 10, 1873.

River falling, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 93 at five P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 10, 1873.

Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M. The Mary Davage and Acorn, with three barges of ore, passed up at 3 P. M. River eight feet seven inches and rising slowly. Cloudy and threatening rain.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. G. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.

Chas. Heidsieck and Piper Heidsick.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

Burton Ham Ale in hhds. and bbls.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE.

Office and Warehouse, 305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and sells Butter, Fare Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 13 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 10, 1873. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acetic	8	10	11
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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Asia—Details of Russian Army Operations.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

London, July 10.—The *Herald* correspondent at Schenkark, river Oxus, June 5, *via* Orenburg, on the staff of General Kaufman, telegraphs the details of the military operations prior to the capture of Khiva. The dispatch was delayed at crossing of the Amou river, owing to a foreign engineer, Gen. Kaufman crossed the Oxus June 1, with seven pieces artillery, two infantry companies, one battalion Asiatic infantry and one cavalry, having passed Petro Alexandrovsk May 14. Before being scarce, camels were sent back for supplies, causing a delay of one week. Gen. Kaufman attacked Adamkulan and captured the famous Serpent Sands Vatrack, suffering terribly from want of water. Kaufman gained forward, reaching Oozak on the Oxus, skirmishing all the way the last twenty miles. He reached water and charged the Turcomans, capturing eleven boats. Following the river for fifty miles he arrived opposite this station on May 29th, at a strong fort on the left bank. Gen. Gotarevitcher opened fire and silenced the Khivan guns. Meantime Maccassen had wandered in the desert from point to point on uncertain information, following in the wake of the army until two of his horses died from hunger and thirst. Finally he reached the Oxus. May 26, the Khan offered submission, and Kaufman crossed in the captured boats and was met by a friendly proclamation. The inhabitants are bringing bread, fruits, goods, &c., for which the Russians paid enormous prices. Kaufman left the past seven days for Petro Alexandrovsk. After taking Fort Tasmanatta, on June 4th, ten miles from this river and forty from Khiva, the troops camped in gardens fifth river and fifth canal, orchards, &c. The whole available force, 40,000, then continued to move on Khiva, with certain prospect of brilliant success.

The Persian Ruler in Paris—Reports Concerning the Revenue Commission.

LONDON, July 10.—The Shah told President MacMahon that Paris looked like a bride in her wedding clothes. He is greatly pleased with the brilliancy of his entertainment, but he has no conception of the serious side of anything he has seen. He is like a child at a fair. Sadroc Zoni, the Persian foreign minister, is in disgrace, and his profession is dismissed and executed on his return to Teheran. There are serious difficulties with regard to the Reuter concession, Reuter is to receive a million and a half dollars out of pocket, the original function as a guarantee for the contract, and expended an equal sum in bribes to secure the contract. He also loaned the Shah, at 5 per cent., one million dollars. The money will never be repaid. Now there is a curious intrigue brought to bear to make him cancel the concession. The Shah was brought out by the Russian long foot ball schemes, but other London financiers approached him and told the Shah a scheme which, they said, was worth more than Reuter was paying. Mirza Hussein Ali Kahn, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is against him. Reuter would like to sell the concession. In the face of such difficulties it is doubtful if it has any value.

The German Troops Evacuating French Territory.

PARIS, July 10.—In accordance with the treaty signed in Berlin last March, under which the Department of the Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe et Moselle, as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort, are to be evacuated on the payment of the second instalment of the indemnity of five milliards, the German troops commenced to retire on the 1st inst., and the withdrawal will continue by detachments until the 15th of August, when the above mentioned country will be entirely evacuated.

Cholera of a Violent Type at Resat.

BERLIN, July 10.—A dispatch from Brest says that a violent type of cholera has appeared at Resat. There have been eighteen cases, fourteen of them proving fatal. In Lauterburg, thirty-four miles northeast of Strasburg, there were eight cases, four being fatal.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, July 10.—The case of the prosecution against the Tichborne claimant closed to-day, and the trial was adjourned until the 21st inst.

British Cutlery Against United States.

LONDON, July 10.—An advertisement appears in the papers of this morning calling a meeting of the citizens who have claims against the United States, which arose after the terminal date fixed in the treaty of Washington, for the purpose of taking joint action for the advancement of their interests.

The Federal Spanish Constitution—Carlist Seizing Citizens—Engish Residents.

MADRID, July 10.—Senor Sinner, Minister of Colonies, will introduce a measure in the Cortes today applying the provisions of the Constitution, with certain restrictions, to the Island of Puerto Rico.

The Carlists have seized thirty-four residents of Marsa, and hold seventeen of them as hostages for safe return of the insurgents now in the hands of the Republicans. The remaining twenty-seven are held for ransom.

The Deputy Mayor and Councilor of Malaga have been assassinated.

MADRID, July 10.—The resignation of Gen. Nouvilas, as Captain-General of the Provinces of the North, has been accepted. It is said Gen. Cordova will be appointed his successor.

Italian Ministerial Difficulties at an End—The New Cabinet.

FLORENCE, July 10.—The crisis in the Italian Ministry has terminated. Signor Lanza has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which is constituted as follows: President of Council and Minister of Finance, Signor Minghetti; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti-Venosta; Minister of Interior, Signor Cantelli; Minister of Justice and Worship, Signor Vigliani; Minister of War, Lioni, General Ricotti Magnani; Minister of Marine, Signor Saint-bon; Minister of Public Works, Signor Sonnino; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Scialoja; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Signor Finali.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlists have captured the town of San Guoso, and shot a tax collector.

LONDON, July 10.—It is stated that eight Turkish men of war are on their way to Samaria to watch the interests of the Sultan.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph on Baron Schwarz, Director General of the Ingelheim Emu Exhibition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Mahmoud Pacha has been summoned to Constantinople to be tried for acts committed when he was Vizier.

LONDON, July 10.—Frederick Winterhalter, a celebrated portrait painter, died to-day, of typhoid fever.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The steamships Castalia, Rome, Ivory, and Peruvian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼, account 93¼; 5-20s of 1865, American securities—5-20s, 1862, 90½; 5-20s, 1867, 93½; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90½; 10-40s, 89¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £50,000. The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained 7 per cent., now 6 per cent. Turpentine 32s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—5-20s, 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 72 francs 60 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France decreased during the week 45,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9½d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 3,000; American 7,000; receipts for August and September delivery from Savannah and Charleston 9¾d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat the dull. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 30s 6d@s 6d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short rib middles 38s 6d. Tallow 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 10.—Refined petroleum 32½ francs.

A Terrible Tragedy in Belgium.

We quote from the Belgium newspapers the following account of a dreadful tragedy that occurred three weeks ago in a little village near Brussels:

A Swiss and his wife had plotted to murder their niece during her sleep, to rob her of 1,800 francs that she was making to her dowry. In order to foil the future searches of the police, they, previously to perpetrating the crime, were engaged in digging a large hole in the garden, in which to bury the body in it, when the young girl, who, not being asleep, had heard their conversation, crept out by the window and ran to the police station, distant one mile only.

But as soon as she was out the daughter of the wicked farmer, who was not expected home that night, came back, and, on entering the room, saw the body in the house, went noiselessly into the bed where her cousin had been lying a few minutes before soon fell asleep, and thus her mother, not being aware of Providential substitution, owing to the darkness of the night, killed her own child with an axe.

The being done, the two were going to the garden, carrying the corpse, enveloped in a bedspread, when they perceived the police coming to arrest the girl, rushed into the house with uniforms in their hands.

At the sight of their niece, whom they thought they had murdered, the two wretches took off the uniforms and fled, but the police caught them by their own hands.

The man, taking a large butcher's knife, plunged it into his breast and died on the ground. As to the woman, who was prevented from committing suicide, she became frantic, and is now shut up in a lunatic asylum, where she is expected soon to die from mental exhaustion. Such horrible accounts has rarely been registered in the annals of crime.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Rivers twenty feet and falling. Arrived—Arden, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Phil Sheridan, St. Louis; Jim Mumlan up from St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Roberta from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Coal boats with tows about passing down are the Wonder, Imperial No. 3, Gorgeous Diamond, Geo. Lyon, Tom Lee, J. A. Stone, Alcott Swift, Coal Valley, Pioneer No. 3, Ben Franklin, Wm. Stone, John Horner, Fearless, Eagle, John Dippold, Alex Chambers and Kanawha No. 3.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—River falling, with eight feet five inches in the canal, and six feet five inches to the falls. Mostly cloud and warm. Departed—Phil Sheridan, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, passed up.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Arrived—Ada Holman, Clarksville; Rita Hughes, Cairo. No departures. River rose six inches in the past twenty-four and rising again this evening, with five feet on Harpeth shoals.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 10.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 67 to 93. River has risen eight inches. Port Gibson and Natchez packets Gorgeous, Bostonia and Arkansas Belle, Down—Bowling Green, Morning Star and Mary Ament, generally with good trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 10.—Arrived—Crescent Tower, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Julia, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Julia, St. Louis. The river has fallen two inches. Clear; mercury 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Clinton, St. Paul. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Lizzie Simmons, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Missouri river, River stationary. Cloudy and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—River rising slowly. Hot. Arrived—Clarksville, Little Rock, Departed—Jennie Howell, New Orleans; Natchez, St. Louis; City of Chester; St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 10.—Cloudy and hot. River fell six inches. Arrived—John T. Moore, New Orleans; Royal George, from above the falls. Departed—Texana, New Orleans; Joseph C. Wolff, St. Louis; Clifford, Upper Red river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—Cloudy and raining. River rising with seven feet by gauge. Arrived—R. Gibson, from above.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—No arrivals or departures. Clear; thermometer 98.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3,627 head. Market dull, shippers generally holding off for prices; a few sold at fair to choice steers sold at 4¼ @ 5 cents; butchers' cows 3¼ @ 4¼ cents; bulls at 2¾ @ 3¾